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Title: DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

Abstract:

There is provided a detergent composition comprising one or more surfactants and a compound capable of binding to coloured substances which may occur as stains on fabrics.

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DETERGENT COMPOSITIONSTECHNICAL FIELD

- 5 The present invention generally relates to the field of detergent and cleaning compositions. More in particular, the invention is concerned with a composition and a process for cleaning fabrics.

10

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

- Conventional modern detergent compositions for washing fabrics are complex mixtures of ingredients which act to remove soil from the fabric during the washing process. Such compositions comprise one or more surface active agents or surfactants which act to lower the surface tension of the washing solution, thus enabling the dissolution or dispersion of soil into the washing solution. The oldest example of such a surfactant is soap which was already used by the ancient Egyptians.

- A significant improvement in the cleaning performance of detergent compositions was obtained by the addition of so-called builders, which enhance the cleaning action of the composition by complexing calcium ions which are present in hard water. Examples of such builders are sodium tripolyphosphate (STP), nitrilotriacetate (NTA) and zeolite.

- A further significant improvement in the performance of detergent compositions was achieved by the addition of bleaching systems which react chemically with stains present on the fabrics and thereby decolorize the stains. Examples of efficient bleaching systems are tetra acetyl ethylene diamine (TAED)/ sodium perborate, and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulphonate (SNOBS).

Another significant improvement in the performance of detergent compositions was achieved by the addition of

enzymes to detergent compositions. The use of protease in fabric washing compositions is most wide spread, whereas lipases, amylases and cellulases are used less frequently.

- 5 Although each of the above improvements has been successful to a certain extent, there is still a need to provide alternative or further improved detergent compositions. In particular, there is a need for effective cleaning action against specific coloured stains which are often difficult to
10 remove. It is therefor an object of the present invention to provide effective alternative or improved detergent compositions for fabric washing. It is a further object of the present invention to provide an effective alternative or improved process for washing fabrics.

- have now surprisingly found that these and other objects can be achieved by the detergent compositions of the invention, which are characterized in that they comprise one or more surfactants and a compound which is capable of
2 binding to a coloured substance which may occur as stains on fabrics.

DEFINITION OF THE INVENTION

- 25 According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a detergent composition comprising one or more surfactants and a compound which is capable of binding to a coloured substance which may occur as stains on fabrics. According to a second aspect, there is provided
30 a process for removing coloured stains from a fabric, characterized by treating the fabric with detergent composition comprising one or more surfactants and a compound which is capable of binding to a coloured substance present in said coloured stain.

35

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The detergent composition of the present invention comprises (a) one or more surface active agents or surfactants and (b)

a compound capable of binding to a coloured substance which may occur as stains on fabrics and, optionally, (c) conventional detergent ingredients.

5 (a) The surfactant.

The detergent compositions according to the invention comprise, as a first constituent, one or more detergent-active compounds (surfactants) which may be chosen from soap and non-soap anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric and
10 zwitterionic detergent-active compounds, and mixtures thereof. Many suitable detergent-active compounds are available and are fully described in the literature, for example, in "Surface-Active Agents and Detergents", Volumes I and II, by Schwartz, Perry and Berch.

15 The preferred detergent-active compounds that can be used are soaps and synthetic non-soap anionic and nonionic compounds. The detergent composition may comprise both nonionic and anionic surfactant, it is preferred if the ratio of nonionic
20 surfactant to anionic surfactant is at least 1 to 3, more preferably at least 1 to 1.

Anionic surfactants are well-known to those skilled in the art. Examples include alkylbenzene sulphonates, particularly
25 linear alkylbenzene sulphonates having an alkyl chain length of C_8-C_{15} ; primary and secondary alkylsulphates, particularly C_8-C_{15} primary alkyl sulphates; alkyl ether sulphates; olefin sulphonates; alkyl xylene sulphonates; dialkyl sulphosuccinates; and fatty acid ester sulphonates. The
30 sodium salts of these surfactants are generally preferred.

Nonionic surfactants that may be used include the primary and secondary alcohol ethoxylates, especially the C_8-C_{20} aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 20 moles of
35 ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, and more especially the $C_{10}-C_{15}$ primary and secondary aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol. Non-ethoxylated nonionic surfactants include

alkylpolyglycosides, glycerol monoethers, and polyhydroxyamides (glucamides).

- The choice of detergent-active compounds (surfactant), and the amount present, will depend on the intended use of the detergent composition. In fabric washing compositions intended for use in washing machines, as is well known to the skilled formulator, different surfactant systems may be chosen than for products intended for handwashing.
- 10 The total amount of surfactant present will also depend on the intended end use and may be as high as 60% by weight of the total composition, for example, in a composition for washing fabrics by hand. In compositions for machine washing of fabrics, an amount of from 5 to 40% by weight is generally
- 15 appropriate, especially from 10 to 30% by weight.

Detergent compositions suitable for use in most automatic fabric washing machines generally contain anionic non-soap surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, or combinations of the

20 two in any ratio, optionally together with soap.

b) Compound capable of binding to a coloured substance.

The novel cleaning composition according to the present invention is based on the presence of a compound capable of

25 binding a coloured substance, or pigment, which may occur in stains. The degree of binding of a compound A to another molecule B can be generally expressed by the chemical equilibrium constant K_d resulting from the following binding reaction:



30 The chemical equilibrium constant K_d is then given by:

$$K_d = \frac{[A] \times [B]}{[A::B]}$$

Whether the binding to a coloured substance in a stain is specific or not can be judged from the difference between the

binding (K_d value) of the compound to that coloured substance, versus the binding to material to which that substance is applied. For substances which occur in stains, the latter material can be envisioned to be the fabric on which the stain is present. The difference between the two binding constants should be minimally 100, and preferably more than 1000. Typically, the compound should bind the coloured substance with a K_d value of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ – $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$, with a background binding to fabric with a K_d of $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ – $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Higher binding affinities (K_d of less than $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$) and/or a larger difference between coloured substance and background binding would increase the stain removal performance. Also, the weight efficiency of the compound in the total detergent composition would be increased and smaller amounts of the compound would be required.

Several classes of compounds can be envisaged which deliver the capability of specific binding to a coloured substance. In the following we will give a number of examples of such compounds having such capabilities, without pretending to be exhaustive.

Antibodies.

Antibodies are well known examples of compounds which are capable of binding specifically to compounds against which they were raised. Antibodies can be derived from several sources. From mice, monoclonal antibodies can be obtained which possess very high binding affinities. From such antibodies, Fab, Fv or scFv fragments, can be prepared which have retained their binding properties. Such antibodies or fragments can be produced through recombinant DNA technology by microbial fermentation. Well known production hosts for antibodies and their fragments are yeast, moulds or bacteria.

A class of antibodies of particular interest is formed by the Heavy Chain antibodies as found in Camelidae, like the camel or the llama. The binding domains of these antibodies consist of a single polypeptide fragment, namely the variable region

- of the heavy chain polypeptide (HC-V). In contrast, in the classic antibodies (murine, human, etc.), the binding domain consist of two polypeptide chains (the variable regions of the heavy chain (V_h) and the light chain (V_l)). Procedures to
- 5 obtain heavy chain immunoglobulins from Camelidae, or (functionalized) fragments thereof, have been described in WO-A-94/04678 (Casterman and Hamers) and WO-A-94/25591 (Unilever and Free University of Brussels).
- 10 Alternatively, binding domains can be obtained from the V_h fragments of classical antibodies by a procedure termed 'camelization'. Hereby the classical V_h fragment is transformed, by substitution of a number of amino acids, into a HC-V-like fragment, whereby its binding properties are
- 15 retained. This procedure has been described by Riechmann et al. in a number of publications (J. Mol. Biol. (1996), 259, 5, 957-69; Protein. Eng. (1996), 9, 6, 531-37, Bio/Technology, (1995) 13, 5, 475-79). Also HC-V fragments can be produced through recombinant DNA technology in a
- 20 number of microbial hosts (bacterial, yeast, mould), as described in WO-A-94/29457 (Unilever).

Peptides.

- Peptides usually have lower binding affinities to the
- 25 substances of interest than antibodies. Nevertheless, the experiments described in the examples show that the binding properties of peptides can be sufficient for the desired stain removal process. A peptide which is capable of binding to a coloured substance can for instance be obtained from a
- 30 protein which is known to bind to that specific coloured substance. The peptide sequence can then be obtained by extracting it from the protein known to bind to the coloured substance. In the following Examples we have used a heme binding peptide which has been obtained by this procedure.
- 35 Its sequence - YAKRCPVDHTM (in the one letter amino acid code) - was obtained from proteins which bind heme for the regulation of the activity of the protein (Heme regulatory sequence, (EMBO Journal (1995) vol. 12 no 2, 313-320)).

Alternatively, peptides which bind to coloured substances can be obtained by the use of peptide combinatorial libraries. Such a library may contain up to 10^{10} peptides, from which the peptide with the desired binding properties can be isolated. (R.A. Houghten, Trends in Genetics, Vol 9, no 6, 235-239). Several embodiments have been described for this procedure (J. Scott et al., Science (1990), Vol. 249, 386-390; Fodor et al., Science (1991), Vol. 251, 767-773; K. Lam et al., Nature (1991) Vol. 354, 82-84; R.A. Houghten et al., Nature (1991) Vol. 354, 84-86).

Suitable peptides can be produced by organic synthesis, using for example the Merrifield procedure (Merrifield, J.Am.Chem.Soc. (1963), 85, 2149-2154). Alternatively, the peptides can be produced by recombinant DNA technology in microbial hosts (yeast, moulds, bacteria) (K.N. Faber et al., Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. (1996) 45, 72-79).

Peptidomimics.

In order to improve the stability and/or binding properties of a peptide, the molecule can be modified by the incorporation of non-natural amino acids and/or non-natural chemical linkages between the amino acids. Such molecules are called peptidomimics (H.U. Saragovi et al. Bio/Technology (1992), Vol 10, 773-778; S. Chen et al., Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. USA (1992) Vol 89, 5872-5876). The production of such compounds is restricted to chemical synthesis.

Other organic molecules.

It can be readily envisaged that other molecular structures, which need not be related to proteins, peptides or derivatives thereof, can be found which bind coloured substances with the desired binding properties. For example, certain polymeric RNA molecules which have been shown to bind small synthetic dye molecules (A. Ellington et al., Nature (1990) vol. 346, 818-822). Such binding compounds can be obtained by the combinatorial approach, as described for

peptides (L.B. McGown et al., Analytical Chemistry, november 1, 1995, 663A-668A).

This approach can also be applied for purely organic compounds which are not polymeric. Combinatorial procedures for synthesis and selection for the desired binding properties have been described for such compounds (Weber et al., Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.Engl. (1995), 34, 2280-2282; G. Lowe, Chemical Society Reviews (1995) Vol 24, 309-317; L.A. Thompson et al. Chem. Rev. (1996), Vol. 96, 550-600). Once suitable binding compounds have been identified, they can be produced on a larger scale by means of organic synthesis.

The coulored substances

There are several types or classes of coloured substances which may occur in stains on fabrics which can be envisaged. A number of examples is given below:

1. Porphyrin derived structures.

Porphyrin structures, often coordinated to a metal, form one class of coloured substances which occur in stains. Examples are heme or haematin in blood stain, chlorophyll as the green substance in plants, e.g. grass or spinach. Another example of a metal-free substance is bilirubin, a yellow coloured breakdown product of heme.

2. Tannins, polyphenols

Tannins are polymerised forms of certain classes of polyphenols. Such polyphenols are catechins, leuantocyanins, etc. (P. Ribéreau-Gayon, Plant Phenolics, Ed. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1972, pp.169-198). These substances can be conjugated with simple phenols like e.g. gallic acids. These polyphenolic substances occur in tea stains, wine stains, banana stains, peach stains, etc. and are notoriously difficult to remove.

3. Carotenoids.

(G.E. Bartley et al., The Plant Cell (1995), Vol 7, 1027-1038). Carotenoids are the coloured substances which occur in tomato (lycopene, red), mango (β -carotene, orange-yellow).

- 5 They occur in food stains (tomato) which are also notoriously difficult to remove, especially on coloured fabrics, when the use of chemical bleaching agents is not advised.

4. Anthocyanins.

- 10 (P. Ribéreau-Gayon, Plant Phenolics, Ed. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1972, 135-169). These substance are the highly coloured molecules which occur in many fruits and flowers. Typical examples, relevant for stains, are berries, but also wine. Anthocyanins have a high diversity in glycosidation
15 patterns.

5. Maillard reaction products

- Upon heating of mixtures of carbohydrate molecules in the presence of protein/peptide structures, a typical
20 yellow/brown coloured substance arises. These substances occur for example in cooking oil and are difficult to remove from fabrics.

(c) Optional further ingredients

- 25 Among the optional further ingredients of the detergent composition of the present invention, the following can be envisaged:

(c1) Detergency Builders

- 30 The detergent compositions of the invention will generally also contain one or more detergency builders. This detergency builder may be any material capable of reducing the level of free calcium ions in the wash liquor and will preferably provide the composition with other beneficial properties such
35 as the generation of an alkaline pH, the suspension of soil removed from the fabric and the suspension of the fabric-softening clay material. The total amount of detergency builder in the compositions will suitably range from 5 to 80

- wt%, preferably from 10 to 60 wt%. Inorganic builders that may be present include sodium carbonate, if desired in combination with a crystallisation seed for calcium carbonate, as disclosed in GB-A-1 437 950 (Unilever);
- 5 crystalline and amorphous aluminosilicates, for example, zeolites as disclosed in GB-A-1 473 201 (Henkel), amorphous aluminosilicates as disclosed in GB-A-1 473 202 (Henkel) and mixed crystalline/amorphous aluminosilicates as disclosed in GB-A-1 470 250 (Procter & Gamble); and layered silicates as
- 10 disclosed in EP-B-164 (Hacksawed). Inorganic phosphate builders, for example, sodium orthophosphate, pyrophosphate and tripolyphosphate, may also be present, but on environmental grounds those are no longer preferred.
- 15 The detergent compositions of the invention preferably contain an alkali metal, preferably sodium, aluminosilicate builder. Sodium aluminosilicates may generally be incorporated in amounts of from 10 to 70% by weight (anhydrous basis), preferably from 25 to 50 wt%. The alkali
- 20 metal aluminosilicate may be either crystalline or amorphous or mixtures thereof, having the general formula:
- $$0.8-1.5 \text{ Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.8-6 \text{ SiO}_2$$
- These materials contain some bound water and are required to have a calcium ion exchange capacity of at least 50 mg CaO/g.
- 25 The preferred sodium aluminosilicates contain 1.5-3.5 SiO_2 units (in the formula above). Both the amorphous and the crystalline materials can be prepared readily by reaction between sodium silicate and sodium aluminate, as amply described in the literature.
- 30
- Suitable crystalline sodium aluminosilicate ion-exchange detergency builders are described, for example, in GB-A-1 429 143 (Proctor & Gamble). The preferred sodium aluminosilicates of this type are the well-known commercially
- 35 available zeolites A and X, and mixtures thereof. The zeolite may be the commercially available zeolite 4A now widely used in laundry detergent powders. However, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the zeolite builder

incorporated in the compositions of the invention is maximum aluminium zeolite P (zeolite MAP) as described and claimed in EP-A-384 070 (Unilever). Zeolite MAP is defined as an alkali metal aluminosilicate of the zeolite P type having a silicon to aluminium ratio not exceeding 1.33, preferably within the range of from 0.90 to 1.33, and more preferably within the range of from 0.90 to 1.20. Especially preferred is zeolite MAP having a silicon to aluminium ratio not exceeding 1.07, more preferably about 1.00. The calcium binding capacity of zeolite MAP is generally at least 150 mg CaO per g of anhydrous material.

Organic builders that may be present include polycarboxylate polymers such as polyacrylates, acrylic/maleic copolymers, and acrylic phosphinates; monomeric polycarboxylates such as citrates, gluconates, oxydisuccinates, glycerol mono-, di- and trisuccinates, carboxymethyloxysuccinates, carboxymethyloxymalonates, dipicolinates, hydroxyethyl-oxodiacetates, alkyl- and alkenylmalonates and succinates; and sulphonated fatty acid salts. This list is not intended to be exhaustive. Especially preferred organic builders are citrates, suitably used in amounts of from 5 to 30 wt%, preferably from 10 to 25 wt%; and acrylic polymers, more especially acrylic/maleic copolymers, suitably used in amounts of from 0.5 to 15 wt%, preferably from 1 to 10 wt%.

Builders, both inorganic and organic, are preferably present in the form of their alkali metal salts, especially their sodium salt.

(c2) Other ingredients.

The detergent compositions of present invention may also comprise, in further embodiments, combinations with other constituents normally used in detergent systems, including
35 additives for detergent compositions. Such other components can be any of many known kinds, for example enzymes, enzyme stabilizers, lather boosters, soil-suspending agents, soil-release polymers, hydrotropes, corrosion inhibitors, dyes,

perfumes, silicates, optical brighteners, suds depressants, germicides, anti-tarnishing agents, opacifiers, fabric softening agents, buffers and the like.

- 5 Examples are described in GB-A-1 372 034 (Unilever), US-A-3 950 277, US-A-4 011 169, EP-A-179 533 (Proctor & Gamble), EP-A-205 208 and EP-A-206 390 (Unilever), JP-A-63-078000 (1988), and Research Disclosure 29056 of June 1988. The formulation of detergent compositions according to the invention can be
10 also illustrated by reference to the Examples D1 to D14 of EP-A-407 225 (Unilever).

- Special advantage may be gained in such detergent compositions wherein a proteolytic enzyme or protease is also
15 present. Proteases for use in the compositions of the invention may include subtilisins of, for example, BPN' type or of many of the types of subtilisin disclosed in the literature, some of which have already been proposed for detergents use, e.g. mutant proteases as described in for
20 example EP-A-130 756 or EP-A-251 446 (both Genentech), US-A-4 760 025 (Genencor), EP-A-214 435 (Henkel), WO-A-87/04661 (Amgen), WO-A-87/05050 (Genex), Thomas et al. (1986) in Nature 5, 316, and 5, 375-376 and in J.Mol.Biol. (1987) 193, 803- 813, Russel et al. (1987) in Nature 328, 496-500, and
25 others.

- Furthermore, certain polymeric materials such as polyvinyl pyrrolidones typically having a MW of 5,000 to 20,000 are useful ingredients for preventing the transfer of labile dye
30 stuffs between fabrics during the washing process. Especially preferred are ingredients which also provide colour care benefits. Examples hereof are polyamide-N-oxide containing polymers.

- 35 The detergent composition according to the present invention may in principle take any suitable physical form, such as a powder, an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid, a paste or a gel. However, granular detergents (powders) are preferred.

The invention will now be further illustrated in the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLE 1

The soil removing potential of recognitive peptides.

The soil removing potential of recognitive peptides was assessed by washing a swatch soiled with hematin with an hematin binding peptide. A peptide capable of binding to heme was obtained from a heme binding protein. Its sequence - YAKRCPVDHTM (one letter amino acid code) - was obtained from proteins which bind heme for the regulation of the activity of the protein (Heme regulatory sequence, (EMBO Journal (1995) vol. 12 no 2, 313-320).

15

The swatches were soiled using the following procedures:

1. A 1 mM stock solution of hematin was prepared in an Aceton/HCl (5% v/v) solution. 100 μ l of this solution was applied onto a 5cmx5cm cotton swatch.
- 20 2. Alternatively, hematin was solubilized in 0.02 N NaOH. Soiling was carried out as above. The swatches were stored overnight at 20°C, 60% humidity, in the dark. Varying amounts of hematin binding peptide were added to the wash solution: 10 μ M, 25 μ M, 50 μ M, and 100 μ M. A control wash was done
- 25 without peptide added. The fabrics were agitated in the wash solution, 20 mM carbonate buffer (25 ml) for 30 minutes at 30°C. The swatches were line dried and the reflectance spectra were measured using a Minolta spectrometer. The data thereby obtained were transferred to the CIELAB
- 30 $L^*a^*b^*$ colour space parameters. In this colour space, L^* indicates lightness and a^* and b^* are the chromaticity coordinates.

The colour differences between the swatches prior to washing and after the wash, were expressed as ΔE , calculated from the following equation:

$$(\Delta E) = \sqrt{(\Delta L)^2 + (\Delta a)^2 + (\Delta b)^2}$$

The whiteness (ΔL) and the colour difference (ΔE) obtained by the above method are given below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

wash conditions:	ΔL	ΔE
hematin solubilized in Aceton/HCl, peptide added:		
0 μM	3.4	7.0
10 μM	6.3	8.3
25 μM	8.7	10.3
50 μM	9.3	11.0
100 μM	9.9	11.4

hematin solubilized in 0.02 N NaOH,
peptide added:

0 μM	7.5	11.1
10 μM	9.7	12.3
25 μM	14.9	18.8
50 μM	14.8	18.9
100 μM	15.5	19.7

Clearly, addition of the hematin binding peptide results in the increased removal of hematin from the swatch. In order to exclude the possibility of non-recognitive, reductive bleaching of the hematin soiling, experiments were performed as above in the presence of free cysteine. The results are given in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2

wash conditions:	ΔL	ΔE
hematin solubilized in Aceton/HCl, cysteine added:		
0 μM	3.5	7.0
25 μM	4.2	7.0
50 μM	4.4	7.4
100 μM	3.8	6.9

15

hematin solubilized in 0.02 N NaOH,
cysteine added:

	0 μ M	7.5	11.1
	25 μ M	10.0	12.6
5	50 μ M	9.3	11.3
	100 μ M	8.6	10.8

No significant removal of hematin can be noticed when cysteine is added to the wash solution. This demonstrates
10 that non-specific reductive bleach is not the mechanism by which the soil is removed. The hematin binding property of the peptide provokes the removal process.

EXAMPLE 2

15 The soil removing potential of recognitive peptides in detergent conditions.

The soil removing potential of recognitive peptides was assessed by washing a swatch soiled with hematin with the same hematin binding peptide as used in Example 1, having the
20 sequence YAKRCVPVDHTM (one letter amino acid code). The wash conditions were as in Example 1, except that surfactants were added to the wash solution. These were 0.6 g/l LAS and 0.29 g/l LAS, 1.05 g/l Synperonic A7, respectively. Peptide concentration was 100 μ M. The swatches were analyzed as in
25 Example 1. The results are given below in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Results:			
	wash conditions	ΔL	ΔE
30	buffer	4.6	7.8
	buffer + peptide	11.1	12.8
	LAS	4.9	8.2
	LAS + peptide	11.4	13.1
	LAS/nonionic	12.4	14.3
35	LAS/nonionic + peptide	13.5	15.6

Clearly, the cleaning benefit of the peptide remains present in both surfactant systems.

EXAMPLE 3

The soil removing potential of recognitive peptides on blood stains.

In order to determine whether the hematin binding properties of the peptide result in a cleaning benefit on real stains, swatches soiled with blood were washed. In a first cycle, the swatches were prewashed in the presence of different amounts of the detergent protease Savinase (Ex Novo Nordisk A/S). Control experiments were done with blood stains which were not prewashed, or prewashed without Savinase. The prewash was done in a carbonate buffer, pH 9. In a second wash cycle, the swatches were washed in the presence of 100 μ M peptide, with and without detergent added (0.6 wt.% LAS) The remaining experimental conditions, and analysis of the swatches were as in Example 1. The results are given below in Table 4.

TABLE 4

wash condition	ΔL	ΔE
no prewash		
20 buffer	37.8	39.7
buffer + peptide	40.0	42.0
LAS	37.7	39.1
LAS + peptide	41.6	43.9
25 prewash without Savinase		
buffer	1.0	2.0
buffer + peptide	2.2	3.8
LAS	1.1	2.1
LAS + peptide	2.7	3.8
30 prewash with 20 GU/ml Savinase		
buffer	0.8	1.5
buffer + peptide	2.9	4.4
LAS	1.2	2.5
35 LAS + peptide	2.2	3.6
prewash with 160 GU/ml Savinase		
buffer	1.3	1.9

17

buffer + peptide	2.7	4.9
LAS	1.7	3.4
LAS + peptide	2.4	4.5

5 prewash with 500 GU/ml Savinase

buffer	1.5	2.6
buffer + peptide	3.4	6.0
LAS	2.3	3.8
LAS + peptide	3.4	5.8

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A clear benefit of the peptide is still apparent on blood stain. This benefit is not dependent on the prewash conditions or the dose of Savinase added in the first wash cycle.

CLAIMS

1. Detergent composition comprising one or more surfactants
and a compound capable of binding to a coloured substance
5 which may occur as stains on fabrics.

2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the compound
is capable of selectively binding to a coloured substance
which may occur as stains on fabrics.

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3. A composition according to claims 1-2, wherein the
coloured substance is selected from the group consisting of
porphyrin derived structures, tannins, polyphenols,
carotenoids, anthocyanins and maillard reaction products.

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4. A composition according to claims 1-3, wherein the
binding compound is a peptide.

5. A composition according to claims 1-4, wherein the
20 binding compound has a chemical equilibrium constant K_d for
the coloured substance of less than $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$, preferably less
than $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$.

6. A composition according to claims 1-5, wherein the
25 chemical equilibrium constant K_d for the coloured substance
is less than $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$.

7. A composition according to claims 1-6, wherein the
amount of the compound capable of binding to a coloured
30 substance is from 0.001 to 10 % by weight, preferably from
0.01 to 1 % by weight of the composition.

8. A detergent composition according to claims 1-7, further
comprising an enzyme, preferably a proteolytic enzyme.

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9. A detergent composition according to claim 8, in which
the proteolytic enzyme is a subtilisin protease.

10. A detergent composition according to claims 1-9, in the form of an granular detergent composition.
11. Process for removing coloured stains from a fabric, characterized by treating the fabric with a detergent composition comprising one or more surfactants and a compound which is capable of binding to a coloured substance present in said coloured stain.
- 10 12. Use of a compound capable of binding to coloured substances which may occur as stains on fabrics, for removing stains from fabrics.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. No.
PCT/EP 97/03058

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C11D3/00 C11D3/384 C11D3/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC:

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	FR 2 264 085 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE EUROP) 10 October 1975 see claims	1
A	--- WO 95 31534 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 23 November 1995 see abstract see page 14, line 7 - line 8	1
P,A	--- DE 195 41 556 A (HENKEL KGAA) 15 May 1997 see abstract --- -/--	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

A document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/03058

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p> DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 8946 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class E17, AN 89-336080 XP002040349 & JP 01 250 331 A (NIPPON OILS & FATS CO LTD) , 5 October 1989 see abstract ----- </p>	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat'l Application No

PCT/EP 97/03058

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		CA 1039612 A	03-10-78
		DE 2510245 A	25-09-75
		GB 1491601 A	09-11-77
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